Interesting Statement of a Ur don Prisoner.

The Rebels Anticipate an Attack on Mobile in the Rear.

Rederal Reconnoissance Proctorville, La.

CENERAL PRICE AT OSCEOLA, MO.

Scinforcements, Supplies and Cannon Sent to Him.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., REINFORCED.

The Florida Legislature Forbids the Exportation of Provisions.

Differesting Correspondence of Rebel Newspapers,

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN COL. GARFIELD AND HUMPHREY MAR-

unt of the affair between Humphrey Marshall and nel Garfield, in which it is stated that the former was retreating when he was attacked. The fighting is aid to have been very hot, and the rebels, of course, sained the victory with small loss.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY OF AN EX-

CHANGED UNION PRISONER.
INDITION OF THE UNION PRISONERS IN RICHMOND—THEIR PRIVATIONS, SUPPERINGS, BUOY-ANCY AND INGENUITY—UNIONISM IN REBELDOY-BEIGN OF TERROR—DEPENCES OF RICHMOND, ETC.

arst regiment of State Militia, who is one of the re-urned prisoners exchanged from Richmond, gives us an of the Herald; but his parrative, where entirely is so interwoven with details of what has light on matters already made public

tails of the classes of prisoners to which some of these two hundred. Prison No. 2 was ten dred men, taken from various regime ed of disloyalty to the Joff. Davis govern ch revolutionists in 1789-93 would term it emselves doubly traitors. Thus incongruously els lodge together loyal and brave soldiers loval to their own free country and government,

the third floor of the same building apartments hose wounds were in a state of gangrene. When Mr. illette left twenty-five poor fellows, who had been ded at the battle of Bull run, were left there in that last deplorable state.

the most serious class of wounds. No. 2 is a hospital, in which are about two hundred aboring under various and complicated chiefly fever of a typhoid form, measles Five of the buildings where the pri-Main street, near Twenty-fifth street, and on Twenty-fifth street or on a cross stree,

ng than is that of any other Union prisoners in the South. This distress arises more from poverty of the rebel authorities at Richmond than from inhumanity. It is, however, aided by the ignorance: No doubt, if the men in power had the means, they

to the abuses so justly complained of.

The unfortunate circumstances surrounding the capture of unwards of fifteen hundred prisoners at Manassas ale something to do with the privations they subsequently suffered. They were at first, for want of room huddled together in two buildings, in which there was scarcely room enough for them to walk around; and, to add to their misfortune, they were placed under the care of a man in whose heart not one drop of pity seemed to langer. A more tyrannical man than Lieutenaus. Todd it would be difficult to find after a search of Under his iron rule it frequently happened that the unfortunate prisoners never re-ceived their first meal for the day till four o'clock in the afternoon; and on one memorable occasion, rememof tyranny, thirty hours were suffered to elapse between two sacals; and when it is added that the rations allowed to the prisoners were not above one-half the quantity allowed to the robel soldiery, and that everything, with the exception of bread, was of very inferior quality, it will be seen that the treatment of our brave boys was cruel in the extreme. It was under the supervision of this monster, Todd, that three prisoners were shot; and by his order, too, for the unpardonable offence of looking out of their windows. Mr. Gillette speaks by the He gives the names of the victims as follows:-Militin; R. Gloeson, New York Fire Zouaves. Others who were wounded still remained in the hospital. The ex-

tra ragance of Todd arrived at such a height as to cause arrest and subsequent removal by General Winder. who really seems to be a humane man. The condition of the w isoners was rendered more tolerable on Captain Warren, Cartermaster, having obtained permission to select certain of the prisoners themselves to perform the duties devolving in the hospital and commissariat department, and in fact to fill the petty offices about the prison. Captain Goergo B. Gibbs, commandant of the prisons, was also a humane man, and did everything to sender the prisoners comfortable, as is proved by his prison rules and regulations, which have been published far and wide. With regard to the bedding given by the rebel government to the prisoners, our informant says that it was not till late in November they received a quantity of cetton sheeting and straw to make beds for themselves. Pre-vious to that paged the majority of the prisoners were compelled to lie on the bare floor, without blankets or a sufficiency of clothing. In the cold, damp nights of Noemmber, it was not ususual for some of these unfortu-matas to pace the floor of the prison all night, to keep up the disculation of their blood. It will be remembered that the hattle of Manassas was fought on an intensely that the battle of Mansasa was fought on an intensely fact July day, and that, consequently, the troops were Sightly clad. It will also be borne in semembrance that many of them in going loto battle throw off eyeu a portion of that light clothing. The therew off eyeu a portion of that light clothing. The consequence was that when the prisoners were captured their clothing was barely sufficient to subserve the purposes of decembry. In November warm clothing was received from Malwachusetts, Indiana and Rhode Island to clothe the imprisoned soldiers of those States. But from the great State of New York, which had a larger representation of soldier yrisoners than all the rest combined, not a garment was received, except a stray package now and then for some indigigual soldier, sent by sympath, they relatives or friends. One honorable exception the lad by manifold. Two boxys were received on the 2d of January from the ladies of Calvary Baptist church, Twenty third street, New York, for the use of the suffering solds. The

ing solds. 78.

Ing solds. 78.

Ing solds. 78.

Under a, ich circumstances it is no wonder that death
Under a, ich circumstances it is no wonder that death
was busy. The mortality among that small number
averaged one and. The greater proportion of those
who died belonged to Virginia. They seemed to sink
under their suffering a, to be possessed of no vitality, nor
power to recuperate under their unfortunate circum-

stances. Indeed, they appeared to be the most inert of the whole body of prisoners, contrasting most unfavorably with the Yankees, as these were contemptiously termed, but who always developed a surprising power of resisting difficulties of the most varied kind.

In reference to the non-reception of winter clething by the prisoners from New York regiments, it is but fair to state that General Wood told our informant that of state that General Wood told our informant that of state that General Wood told our informant that of state that General Wood told our informant that of state that General Wood told our informant that of state that General Wood told our informant that of state that General Wood told our informant that of state that General Wood told our informant that of state that General Wood told our informant that of state that General Wood told our informant that of state the General Jackson's design is to attach for the sufficient of the clearly winders officed and forty of the most destitute of these prisoners have been received and forty of the mest destitute of these prisoners have been received with the state of clothing. Two hundred and forty of the mest destitute of these prisoners have been received with the state of clothing. Some of the mest with the state of clothing Some of the mest with the state of clothing Some of the mest with the state of clothing Some of the state of the st

Prisoner of war.
Care of Gen. Winder,
Richmond, Va.

A five cent piece must be enclosed in each letter to pay Jeff. Davis' postage. Letters, &c., must remain open for examination, and sach letter must not contain more than a page, otherwise it will not be sent on. In case a prisoner to whom a letter is sent has gone further South such letter will be forwarded to his new address. The authorities in Richmond, though repudiating and blue in the part of the conting the Union take precious good care to review nothing but United States money in payment of letters to Union prisoners. No shinplasters as a received in such cases, which evinces a slight general process. Specie has almost disappeared from general preciation, and even their own paper money is greatly depreciated. Gold is worth from twenty-five to fifty per cent, according to the news that may be received from the formal and even United States Treasury notes self per cent, and articles of luxury, and even of fiven per cent. All articles of luxury, and even of necessity, except four sunt beef, are exceedingly scarce. Colies sells at 31 per penud; buffer, 50c.; hams, 23c. to 30c. Stationery of very inferior quality, is increased 200 per cent in price, and is scarce at that. Envelopes are so scarce that they are sometimes extemporized with a pair of scissors. Boots and shoes are selling at from \$7\$ to \$18 per pair. Confedicate uniform coats cost \$50 each, and a whole suit is cheap at \$100. Gold lace cannot be for trimmings for officers' uniforms. Yellow braid has to be used instead. Army blankets of inferior quality sell at eight dollars the pair. Labor is at a very high premium. The rebels are destitute of mechanics, and almost all their engineers and machinists are loyal Union men. Mr. Gillette gives a specimen of a shinplaster for twenty cents, payable by S. P. Cock, at the office, Basin Bank, Richmond, Va., when presented in sums of five dollars worth under any circumstances, and, above, all as there is no specie to redeem, these shipplasters may be considered altogether irredeemable. They are issued in sums

and after manufacturing the article put it up neatly in packages, stamped with Yankee brands. The hardest substances were wrought by knives and rude hammers, made of pieces of iron. The knife was their favorite tool; with the Yankee pession for whitting, its use came very natural to them. Some of the men took to tailoring, making clothing from their blankets; and an enterprising son of St. Crispin gathered a number of old shoes, considerably the worse for wear, and by the aid of pags whittlid with a knife, made them into a serviceable pair of shoes for himself. Our informant says that the (sion sentiment is on the increase, and is now so strong that if Virginia was not occupied by an immense rebel army the great body of the people would at once declare for the bulon. He says that they are now beginning to see the error of their ways, and, as an evidence, he instances the growino of feeling in the popular mind towards the prisoners. When they first arrived the populace had no sympathy for them, and if any courageous individuals had dared to manifest even Christian feeling toward them, their property would have been destroyed and their houses burnt over their heads. Now, however, Unionists begin to be a little bolder, and can dare to express sympathy for the prisoners, and even to send to them articles of comfort. The rebel authority is maintained in Virginia only by the most rigorous military rule, and by a thorough system of espionage. The reign of terror is universal, and people are afraid to utter their true sentiments. The government seems to be centred in oman, and that man is Jeff. Davis. The press is effectually muzzled in Richmond. It is entirely under the control of the War Department, and the news papers are prohibited from publishing as news matters that have been public talk for days. Almost all their news is gleaned from the New York Herald and other Northern papers which they receive regularly through the agency of traitors.

Mr. Gillette does not think much of the defences of Mr. Gillette does not think much of the defences of Richmond. The city is surrounded by earthworks on three sides, the fourth side being bounded by the James river. So far as he knows there are no guns on those works, but when he left the robeis were organizing a regiment of home guards for duty at the defences. They seem to rely on their outer works, the lines of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe and in Western Virginia. In fact, he thinks that the whole rebellion may be crushed by one great victory.

There are still 2,600 loyal Union soldiers in the South, waiting to be released or exchanged. Out of the whole of the prisoners taken but fifteen have proved disloyal. Their names were published in the Herald of the 6th inst.

inst.

Mr. Gillette will be happy to furnish, by mail, to friends

of the s any information they may desire this address is No. 37 West Thirtee street, New York.

# NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

THE WEST ATE ACOUNTS.

\*\*REWEST ATE ACOUNTS.\*\*

\*\*REWEST ATE ACOUNTS.\*\*

\*\*THE WEST ACOUNTS.\*\*

\*\*THE WEST ATE ACOUNTS.\*\*

\*\*THE WEST ACOUN

High prices in Rebeldom.

In "Warrenton, Herndon, Centroville and Fairfax Court How se, boots of split leather sell for \$12 and \$15 per pair. Sw gar, 25 and 30 cents per pound. Of coffee there is "acus. Tea, common, \$1 50 and \$2 per pound. Bacon, 25 and \$25 ents per pound. Bait, per bag of two bushels, \$18 and \$25 at auction.

At Herndon, one-half bushel salt sold at \$5 50. Whiskey in the Confederate camps is selling at \$1 per pint, bad at that, and would bring more if asked. A ball of hemp thread would sell at \$1 50. Shoemaker's threads cost one cent at Richmond. No dry goods to be had at any price. There is a great scarcity of thread, needles and pins. Of soap there is none. Candles, mould, 25 and 30 cents. Adamantine candles by retail. 10 cents a piece. Flour, \$6 50 and \$5 ner barrel. Beef planty. All the provender in the country generally is cleaned out. But small crops have been planted in Loudon, and none of any account in Fairfax. The teams have all been seized, and there are no fences in Fairfax left.

THE REBEL SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

THE REBEL SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

[From the Memphis Appeal, Jan. 10.]

The present aspect of affairs in Kentucky is far more encouraging than it was thirty days ago. The whole force of the enemy under General Buell in this department, as we have before published, is thought to be about one hundred and ten thousand strong. Against this army we are enabled to state, upon satisfactory data, that the Confederate government can bring a force of between ninety and a hundred thousand men, all of whom are now under arms in Kentucky.

A federal column of eighty thousand has long been threatening Bowling Green, and has led to the very probable opinion that the great battle of the war in the West will be fought within that vicinity. Our latest advices from this point are derived from a personal interview with the Hon. John W. Crockett, a member of the Provisional Council of Kentucky, whom we had the pleasure of seeing in the city yesterday. In consequence of the apprehended advance movement on the part of the enemy, General Johnston has been active and energetic in his preparations of defence, and has had large accessions to his sarny from various quarters—sufficiently large, we are happy to learn, to raise the general expectation that he will go and hunt the enemy if the latter delays his attack very much longer.

It is generally surmised by our military officers that if Bueil does make an advance it will be in three columns—one movement in front and two on either flank. To prevent flanking on the right, General Floyd's brigade is now stationed on the Glascow and Bardstown turapike, which is something over twenty miles east of headquarters; and Brigador General Clarke is stationed at Hopkinsville, with five or six thousand men, to oppose the successful advance of General Tom Chittenden, who, when last heard from, was at Calhoun, sixty-five miles from General Scheepf, who, with a small force, has made a stand at Columbia, the county sent of Warne county, in assert Kentucky.

General Johnston's position is thus well guarde

spring large enough to capture Largudon. Can. Pope, the federal commander, occupies the latter place at present, with 5,000 men, who were to have been reinforced by as many more, recently sent from Buell's column.

The provisional government of the State, as will be remembered, has voted to raise thirty regiments of twelve months volunteers to be placed under the command of that distinguished Kentuckian, Gen. Wm. E. Preston, who is constituted Commander-in-Chief of the State forces. Whether this effort be attended with a complete or only a partial success, the situation in Kentucky justifies us in the conviction that Southern arms will be attended with a series of successes in that State, upon the opening of the apring campaign, altogether commensurate with the ardent hopes of our people. As it is fully understood throughout the South that no treaty of peace can ever be accepted in this war that does not yield Kentucky and the other slave States to our confederacy, the future movements of Gen. Sydney Johnson, so pregnant with vast results, will be watched by the country with the deepest solicitude.

[Special correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

COLUMBUS, Ky, Jan. S. 1862.

The holidays were passed in the usual routine of camp duty—working on the fortifications, mounting heavy guis, standing guard, building winter quarters, &c., &c. Over three thousand comfortable log cabins, twelve by sixteen feet, chinked and daubed, have sprung up here within the past month with an alacrity that would puzzie the gonius of Aladdin's wonderful lamp to tell where so many little round logs could have some from. They are here, nevertheless, and all our men are well provided for against the pittless storm of the incoming winter. Let Old Abe persevere in his winter campaign to his heart's content, and expesse his hirelings to the sleet, snow and ice of a northern climate if he choose to do so, our boys will sit by warm and comfortable fires, and be the more ready, to meat them when they come.

Yesterday considerable excitement pe

river above of three gunboats and two smaller craft. At first it was supposed the time for the long looked for descent had arrived, and the impending condict was at hand, as appearances would seem to indicate the remainder of the great armada was coming up in the rear. In an instant almost our batteries were manned and ready for that trial of strength which must, sooner or later, decide the fate of the Mississippi Valley, and put at repst forever, I hope, the apprehensions of our citizens along the "great river" below. It was soon apparent, however, that the object of the expedition was merely to reconnoitre, if possible, the position of our substantine batteries, internal machines, &c., preparafory, perhaps, to a descent to be made hereafter. The little Grampus was immediately despatched up the river to keep a sharp lookent upon their movements and ascertain the real object of their visit. She soon returned and reported that no demonstrations had been made towards landing troops on the Missouri side, consequently our hopes of a brush with the Yankee raceals considerably diminished; and when, at Tength, they turned their bows towards landing troops on the Missouri side, consequently our hopes of a brush with the Yankee raceals considerably diminished; and when, at Tength, they turned their bows towards landing troops on the Missouri side, consequently our hopes of a brush with the Yankee raceals considerably diminished; and when, at Tength, they turned their bows towards landing troops on the Missouri side, consequently our hopes of a brush with the Yankee raceals considerably diminished; and when, at Tength, they turned their bows towards landing troops on the Missouri side, we gave it up entirely for the present, and disappointedly returned to our quarters, to find in the warried amusements of the camp some respite from the essent and apathy of our inactive life.

cow p aths or deer trails, and if he had a million men he cow at not bring more of them into action than could be alied by two or three thousand holding these Thermopy is an passes, which our troops occupy in large force.

Butler has already reached his headquarters on Ship Island, which is about sixty miles from Mobile, and has signalized his arrival by taking possession of the town of Biloxi, on the main land of Mississippi, directly opposite the island, and nearly some ten or twelve miles distant. He met with no resistance, as the position of the town is such that it could not well be defended. The place was not garrisoned. He will doubtless soon extend his conquests to other small and undefended settlements on the coast, but we have not much apprehension that he will be bold enough to make a stoop at such large game as Mobile. Nons cervens.

War excitement is kept up here constantly, for we are within sound of the enemy's big cannon from three directions—down the bay, and from Ship Island, in Mississippi, and Fort Pickens, in Florida. The artillery at these points is only heard under peculiar circumstances of the weather, however.

Day before yeaterday that irrascible old variet, Harvey Brown, whom Bragg keeps imprisoned in Fort Pickens, had the bad taste and worse judgment to reopen his batteries once more, being tempted thereto on this occasion, as horetofore, by the fair mark which a Confeierate transport steamer presented. As before, the steamer except scathless, and Brown got a good hammering from our batteries in requital for his impudence.

The bombardment was continued some fifteen hours, and nobody hurt on our side. Brown's hot shot destroyed two or three wooden buildings in the little village of Warrington, adjoining the Navy Yard. What damage our canister did old Brown's stronghold is not known, but he discontinued his fire long before the Confederates did, who kept up the game of ball all night. General Bragg was in this city, which is in his department, whom the fring commenced, but being teleg

about.

Our city is full of soldiers, and their camps are thich in the vicinity, particularly on the line of approach from the coast. Gunbats are refitting at the wharves, and two on the stocks, of great size and power, will soon be ready to give a launching expedition. This part of the Gulf coast is wide awake.

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register of the 1st inst. expresses the opinion that Brownlow's release was a great blunder, and gives the following reasons:—In brief, Brownlow has preached at every church and school house, and made stump speeches at every cross road, and knows every man, woman and child, and their fathers and grandfathers before them, in East Tennessee. As a Methodist circuit preacher, a political stump speaker, a temperance or ator, and the editor of a newspaper, he has been equally successful in our division of the State. Let him but once reach the confines of Kentucky, with his knowledge of the geography and population of East Tennessee, and our section will soon feet the effect of his hard blows. From among his own old partisan and religious sectarian parasites he will find men who will obey him with the fauntical alacrity of those who followed Peter the Hermit in the first crusade. We repeat again, let us not underrate Brownlow.

MOVEMENTS OF BEN. M'CULLOCH.

MOVEMENTS OF BEN. M'CULLOCH.

A long article in the Memphis Appeal is a vindication of Ben. McCulloch's policy in not advancing from Springled. It says he will not go forward until able to hold the country through which he passes; also that his army is less strong than formerly, but will rapidly increase when spring commences.

is less strong than formerly, but will rapidly increase when spring commences.

A REMEL DESCRIPTION OF A REMEL THEF.

[From the Nashville Banner, Jan. 10.]

General Floyd's brief stay in Nashville of course attracted much attention. Every one was anxious to see the warrior of Western Virginia. To those of our readers who had not their curiosity satisfied, it may be interesting to know that few men sustain their character for soldiership in personal address so largely as General Floyd. He looks the hero from head to foot. A man of extremely athletic build, he carries himself erect and dauntless as an Indian chief. His head is firmly set upon his shoulders, and modelled with great intellectual beauty. It is covered with a fine suit of gray hair, which, with his whiskers and moustache, a la militaire, heightens the appearance of manhood and the martial dignity and spirit, which at first arrest the most casual attention. His address, though somewhat quick, not to say brusque, is always courteous and kind. He is emphatically an sfirmative character, capable of exciting strong feelings of friendship or enmity. We look to his career in Kentucky with great expectation.

phatically an affirmative character, capable of exciting strong feelings of friendship or enmity. We look to his carser in Kentucky with great expectation.

FORCES FURNISHED BY EAST TENNESSEE.

The Knowlile Register learns from official sources that East Tennessee has already sent into the Confederate service severity companies of infantry, already organized into regiments, and has several more companies in process of formation, and twenty-six companies of cavalry and two companies of artillery—in all ninety-eight companies

The Florida Legislature has passed an act forbidding the exportation from that State of any beef cattle, dried or pickled beef, hogs, pork or bacon, corn or corn meal, or sait, or provisions of any kind, whether sait or frash. The act also forbids any person or corporation from buying these articles for purposes of speculation, and provides that all provisions of iffe shall be sold at a price not to exceed thirty-three per cent over cost and charges.

LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Crescent of the 3d instant has the following:—We learn that General Lovell has issued orders to McKeever's Express, Postmaster Riddell and others, that all letters intended for foreign countries, Europe and Cuba, as well as the old defunct United States—must be submitted to inspection by a committee. This rule has heretofore only applied to correspondence with the United States. It is now deemed proper to extend the rule and have it apply to European correspondence.

ERDERAL RECONNOISSANCE OF PROCTORVILLE, LA. The New Orleans Bulleties of the 3d inst. says:—Three Yankes gunboats were seen yesterday, apparently reconnoitering in the vicinity of Proctorville. This gave rise to a report that was quite general throughout the city last evening, that the Lincolnites had landed at Proctorville.

ville.

LOUISIANA TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

According to the report of the rebel Adjutant General Grivot, there are at the present time 23,577 troops from Louisiana in the Confederate service. As to theorganized militia of the State, no returns having been received from most of the parishes, the full force cannot be stated. Reports from nine parishes show that there is an organized force in those parishes amounting to 5,808. The first division, under command of Major General Lewis, is 30,409 strong; and the regiment of Confederate Guards number 732 men—making a total militia force reported as organized in the State of 37.149 men. The grand total of Louisiana troops, in and out of the State, is 60,726.

30,800 strong; and the regiment of Confederate Guards number 732 men—making a total militia force reported as organized in the State of 37,140 men. The grand total of Louisiana troops, in and out of the State, is 60,726.

AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Delta says Governor Claib. Jackson, of Missouri, on the 3d inst., presented a flag to Captain Dehaven, of the Alonzo Child.

There were twenty-one boats at the New Orleans levee, the largest number at any time during the season. The steamer Welsh had been sold for \$10,000. Freights in molasses and sugar were reported brisk. Wheat was seiling at \$1.00; sugar 5 cents; molasses 25 cents; cotton 8 cents—the entire cotton receipts since August 31 was 2,260 bales; salt \$5.50 per sack; codies was 70 cents perpound and flour \$10.50 per barrel; gold at 35 cents premium.

mium.
The Southern Bank had paid out in three days \$245,000 for government use.
The Eighth of January was celebrated in New Orleans.

ARKANSAS.

ARKANSAS.

SUPPLIES SENT TO GENERAL PRICE.

The State (Ark.) Journal of the 31st uit. says:—On Saturday last, a train of 500 well armed men (a portion of the Camp Jackson prisoners lately released,) left Jacksonport, Ark., for Oscoola, Mo., baving in charge 200 wagons, (with six mules attached to each,) loaded with provisions for General Price's gallant Missouri army. Besides those essentials, three were also eight twelve pound rifled cannon in the train. Another invoice of similar articles, with an additional eacort of 500 more men, will arrive at Jacksonport the last of this week.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The federal prisoners who have been held in durance for the last three months at Little Rock, were recently exchanged for two of Jeff. Thompson's men. They left for the dominions of old Abe on Saturday last.

The State Journal of the 24th says:—An escort arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, bringing with them five Yankee soldiers, who were captured near Greenville, Mo., by some of Colonel Borland's command. The prisoners were lodged in jail for safe keeping.

Gevernor Rector had left Little Rock for New Madrid, to visit his son (a member of General Thompson's staff), who was reported very ill.

TEXAS.

THE SIEGE OF MATAMORAS.

The Brown sville (Texas) Flag. of the 12th uit., gives an account to the twenty-second day of the siege of Matamoras. The drams had continued as it commenced—cannon and small arms by day, with a change of scene by the burning of buildings at night. We have no account of the killed and wounded, as the hospital has been removed to the other side of the river.

HE TEXANS AT MONTERRY.

By a letter in the Flag, we learn that the difficulty in Coahulla is fast ripening, and that forced levies are already being made in Monterey. Says the writer—"Several of your Texas refugees, flattly established in this city, refusing to pay up, they were ordered to close their stores, but deemed it more prudent to pay than go back to Texas."

REINFORCHENTS SENT TO THE ARKANSAS BORDES.

The Dallas Herald states that in consequence of the Hopothiahola war assuming its present magnitude, a portion of each of the Texas regiments now in Arkansas will be sent at once to reinforce Col. Cooper. Five hundred men from each regiment have been ordered out.

THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

A bill to create a nospital fund of \$200,000 for the Texas recope in the field is now peading before the Legislature of that State. It authorises the Governor to appoint agents to visit the different camps and distribute the funds as necessity may require. By another bill the Governor is also authorized to send agents to be purchase arms and ammunition for the defence of the State, and to raise a regiment of mounted men for frontier operations.

A new militia law has been passed by the Texas Legislature, in which the word "militia" has been entirely ignored, and the term "State troope" despete, placing the entire forces of the State on a war footing.

DEATH OF A REBEL COLONEL.

A despatch to the Memphis Appeal of the 9th insteadys.—Colonel Lubbock, of the Texas Rangers, died in this c, ty this morning. He was yesterday elected Colonel of the regiment of which he find previously been Lieutens, t Colonel. His remains left to-day en route for

Texas.

SUN PENSIONS OF REBEL NEWSPAPERS.

The Advertix of and Demograf, published at Lexington, Miss., have both, suspended publication for the present, on account of hab, times and the scarcity of paper. The Richmond See has been compelled to suspend until a further supply of paper can be procured,

#### IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

A special despatch to the Times, dated twelve miles from Columbus. January 16, says an additional force, with General Grant and staff, left Cairo yesterday, at ten o'clock, and overtook McClernand's, Paine's and Cook's columns during the afternoon. I am not permitted to state where we are going or what troops we have Heavy pickets are placed in all directions. There has been no skirmish yet.

THE REBELS POISONING THE PONDS.

LOUISVILLS, Ky., Jan. 17, 1862.
The correspondent of the Journal, writing from Mun ing cattle in the ponds and watering places on the route of the advance of the federal army, to render the water unfit for drinking.

# IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Movements of Troops at St. Louis Retarded by Icc. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 17, 1862. Navigation is entirely suspended here in consequence

of the gorging of the ice twenty miles below the city extending to a point some distance from town. their advance is materially retarded by the inadequat means for crossing the river here, the ferry boats no

eing able to run and the ice not sufficiently strong to bear heavy weights.

The weather is moderating again and the prespects for

a speedy opening of the river are fair. General Price, the member elect from the Fifth Con

ressional district, left for Washington to-day.

No person will hereafter be allowed to leave the city until his baggage is inspected by the officers appointed for that purpose and the trunks scaled. Some of the papers are ventilating the antecedents of

the newly appointed Senator from Missouri.

ADVANCE OF TROOPS FROM ROLLA-GEN SIGEL IN COMMAND. Rolls, Mo., Jan. 17, 1862.

The brigade which has left here for the West within the past three days is composed of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Illinois, Twenty-fifth and Forty-fourth Missouri regiments, and Bachoff's and Hoffman's batteries,

Another brigade, under General Sigel, will probably cave in a day or two, and General Sigel will doubtless as ume command of the entire division at the proper time

REBEL ENCAMPMENT ROUTED IN HOWARD

REBEL ENCAMPMENT ROUTED IN HOWARD COUNTY, MO.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

FAYETTS, Mo., Jan. 9. 1862.

It seems that Colonel Poindexter, a rebelleader in this part of the State, commenced last Monday morning collecting men and military supplies at a camp established on Silver oreck, seven or eight miles east of Boanoke, with a view, it is supposed, of joining Price's army, and had succeeded in getting together there on yesterday about a thousand men, with ample supplies of ammunition, clothing and camp equipage, together with the means of transportation.

Major Hubbard, of the First Missouri cavalry, who is in command of the federal troops in this county, learning this fact, took with him five hundred men from his camp, near this place, yesterday morning, and reaching the rebel camp at four o'clock in the afternoon, immediately attacked and captured it, completely routing and dispersing the enemy after a short condict of about half an hour.

The Union troops burned the rebel camp, consisting of the teach of the comment of the control o

dispersing the enemy after a short conflict of about half an hour.

The Union troops burned the rebel camp, consisting of 105 tents, twenty-five wagons, flour, meal, bacon and an immense number of saddles, bridles, overcoats, carpet bags, blankets, &c., together with eighty-seven kegs of powder. The route was the most complete I ever heard of. Three or four of the rebel captains could not tell where a single man of their commands could be found.

The Union loss was three killed and ten wounded, while the rebel loss was seven killed, seven mortally wounded and about twenty wounded less severely.

Major Hubbard returned to his camp here this morning, bringing with him fifteen prisoners and one hundred and sixty-five rebel horses. He also captured fifty wagons, with all the camp equipage and supplies of the rebels, but being unable to bring these things away with him, burned thom on the ground, destroying at the same time about two hundred guns that the rebels had thrown away in their flight. The most of the flying rebels express a determination to go home and stay there. They say they were deceived and misled by Colonel Poindexter, whom they denounce in numeasured terms. They do not think him a coward, but they believe he has no skill of management. Major H., his officers and men, are entitled to great credit for the courage, activity and energy with which they are conducting their military operations here, and if others would but limitate their enterprise the rebellion in this State would soon be crushed out and the peace of the State restored.

#### IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Jan. 17, 1862. which left here, Dallas and Bloomfield, returned this forenoon, bringing twenty-three prisoners, among them Capt. Day, of Jeff. Thompson's army. Reports from Paducah say heavy cannons

Gen. Grant sent instructions to all hospitals here to-day

expedition to-day

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROR, Jan. 16, 1862. The Rhode Island from the Gulf arrived this morning She will sail for Philadelphia this evening. In conse-quence of the fog she was detained off the capes all day The Mount Vernon, which arrived here vesterday to

coal, left her station off Wilmington, N. C., on the 12th inst. The Chippewa and Monticello were off Cape Fear, and the Fernandina and Manda off New Inlet. The Mount Vernon encountered the storm of Tuesday night, and arrived here yesterday afternoon. She saw

part of the Burnside fleet off Hatteras. The Mount Vernon reports that she burnt a lightship or New Year's night, which was being fitted out for a gunboat, under the guns of Fort Caswell.

The rebel steamer Gordon is on the stocks for repairs according to the reports of contrabands on board the Mount Vernon, on account of the damage received in her encounter with the Mount Vernon on December 15. The bark John Trucks, with the D'Epineuil Zonaves;

the schooner Col. Satterly, with the Signal Corps of Gen. Burnside's expedition; the hospital ship of the expedition and several other vessels of the fleet, left here with a The Constitution, from Boston, arrived here this fere

noon. Her destination is unknown.

A French war steamer arrived below this afternoon,

said to be the Guerrierre de la Mer. The regular Thursday flag of truce to-day took to Cranes Island several passengers for the South. The boat brought

back the following released prisoners:-

back the following released prisoners:—
Captain Brower, Quartermaster of the Rhode Island
brigade; Lieutenant Kuight, of the First Minnesota regiment; Captain A. G. Kellogg, of Company K, of the Second
Connecticut regiment, and a private. Nineteen citizens also came over to go North.

One hundred and sixty prisoners of war are expected here to-morrow, to be exchanged and sent North.

The Governor of Utah Robbed and Whip-Governor hawson left here December 31 on account of a personal Idifficulty. He was pursued, whipped and robbed twelve miles east of here. Seven desperadoes, who committed the assault, have been arrested. Three of them, in endeavoring to escape from the officers, were killed.

Movements of New York Troops.

ALRANT, Jan. 17, 1862.

The Seventy-sixth regiment, Colonel Green, and two artillery companies, Captains Your Pullakamer and Ellis, left for New York at the o'clock this evening. They were reviewed in the Park by Gov. Morgan, and advassed by Gov. Pierce, of Ulster, before their departure. They are a fine body of men, and number 1,300 strong.

Person al Intelligence.

Ex.Mayor Berret and Major W. H. Benjamin, of Washington, are stopping at the New York Hotel.

Governor Underwood and wife, of Vermont; Hon. C. B. Matteson, of Utica; Captain J. H. Ledyard, of Roshester; E. H. Kellogg, of Massachusetta; J. M. Rormbree and wife, of Chicago; George Peabody, of Philadelphia, and B. H. Batto, of St. Louis, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hetel.

Hon. B. Nott, of Albany; Mayor Ramsey, of Chicago; J. Slather and J. H. Pratt, of England; C. H. Stott, of Hudson, G. Clerk and W. C. Noyse, of New Hampehire, and J. E. Whipple, of Lansingburg, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel H. H. Potters, of Oregon; O. E. Spaulding and
L. W. Walker, of the United States Army, L. B. Barmer
and wife, of Chicago; H. Webster and wife, of California:
E. B. Chandler, of Nobraska Territory; C. R. Dimond, of
Iowa, and John J. Maulet, of St. Louis, are stopping at

the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. L., Senedict, A. Van Vechten and W. G. Weed, of Albany; Cole, ed D. H. Abell, of New York; Homer Ramadell and H. P. Stevens, of Newburg; J. H. Orne and Frank Mitchell a. d wife, of Philadelphia C. G. Dodgo, of Saratoga; J. A. D. Hon, of Salem: A. R. Morgan and wife, of Buffalo; L. B. Ben, edict, of Troy, and R. Babcock, of New Jersey, are stopping at the astor House.

### MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE

VOLUNTEERS.
COMPLIMENTARY DINNER BY THE SONS MOVEMENTS
OF THE REGIMENT, ETC. A meeting of the Sons of New Hampshire, resident in New York, was held yesterday forenoon at the Girard House for the purpose of adopting some measures to tender a welcome to the Seventh regiment New Hamp-shire Volunteers, Colonel Putnam, at present quartered in the city. Mr. C. E. Soule occupied the chair, and Mr.

> After a general interchange of views it was final greed to tender to the officers of the regiment a comp mentary dinner, to be given at such time and place as onsists of Mesers. C. A. Luce, C. E. Soule, W. N. Brown H. P. Perkins. N. P. Huggins, E. P. Breed, George

H. P. Perkins, N. P. Huggius, E. P. Breed, George F. Peterson and Joseph Cushing, gentlemen who always take a lively interest in whatever concerns the welfare of the citizens of the Granite State.

A proposition to include ladies in the invitations was, after an animated and pleasant discussion, voted down, although warmly pressed by some of the galiant Sons.

Upon the adjournment of the meeting-a large delegation of the Sons of New Hampshire visited the quarters where the regiment is located, No. 19 White street, and paid their respects to Colonel Putnam and other officers of the corps. They were cordially received, and escorted through the quarters.

The left wing of the regiment paraded and went through various manouvres on Washington Parade Ground yesterday foreneon, and in the afternoon the right wing proceeded to the same place, and were similarly drilled. The precision of the exercises, and the admirable condition of the troops, elicited continued marks of admiration at the hands of a large concourse of spectators.

marks of admiration at the hands of a large concourse of spectators.

DINNER AT THE METROFOLITAN HOTEL THIS EVENING.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the dinner have concluded to have it at the Metropolitan Hotel. It will take place this evening, at six o'clock. It will be a rare and joyous occasion; and while the Messra. Leland will outdo themselves in the substantial arrangements and surroundings of the table, the flow of soul, which always gushes forth whenever the New Hampshire boys meet in social gatherings will be at once sparking and vivid. A number of distinguished gentlemen, military, and civic, have accepted invitations to be present and mingle with the sons of the Granite State around the festive board. Tickets are limited and the price has been fixed at the low figure of one dollar. They can be obtained of the committee, at the principal hotels and at places designated by advertisement in another column. Every New Hampshire man in the city should be present and extend a hearty welcome to the gallant Seventh. That there will be a "good time" is beyond peradventure.

THE FIRST CONNECTICUT BATTERY. This splendid battery, which arrived in this city of

Tuesday last, is still delayed from proceeding to the seat of war. The men are still quartered in the Park Barracks, and the horses at livery stables up town. They will not probably get away before Monday or Tuesday next, as the proper facilities for transportation have not yet been arranged. City Intelligence.

Tun Firsten's Ball of this year, to come off on Monday next, 20th inst., promises to be one of unusual attraction. The committee have rented of Mr. Stewart the entireconcert room, saloons, &c. These, as the public know have been entirely reflited and redecorated throughout and when the additional draperies and symbolical decorations of the Fire Department shall be added

arragements for the supper and refreshments have bentrusted to the Messrs. Leland, of the Metropoli

jamin Nott, was delivered at the Cooper Institute las evening, before quite a large and highly respectable at dience. In his opening the lecturer remarked that hwas not about to discuss the policy of civil governments but of the necessity of governing civil governments was very hard to make the audience understand the point. His position was, that the Beclaration of Independence was the theory of the government of civil governments. We theorize first, and fight and act after wards. The lecturer spoke of our powers individually extitizens, which were two-fold in one sense—legislator for the State in which we live, and of this continent. In the six lectures which he was about to give he would confine himself to speaking of our duties as legislators for the continent, and not as subjects of the government from the government of the United States was not like that cany other nation, but was a delegated government from all the States of the Union. Hence we are all cit zens of two distinct organizations—a State government and a national government. Here were three revolution in this country—one in 1776, one 1777, and one in 186 The lecturer referred, at length, to the causes which brought about these revolutions. The theory of the United States was that no government should be institute without the consent of the governed Original governments were those which belonged to Europe, and the position it was which the Confederate States were no taking. The lecturer then went on to criticise at lengt our policy as a regulbic and the different concomitants our free legislations, and was loudly applauded at it

ons, and was loudly applitiscourse.

our free legislations, and was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his discourse.

Found Dynno is the Street.—A respectably dressed man, whose name is said to be Jacob Berger, died at Bellevue Hospital. Deceased was found in one of the streets of the Seventeenth ward in a dying condition, and expired soon after being conveyed to the hospital. One of his eyes was partially discolored, but no other marks of violence were visible about his person. It is believed that death was the result of natural causes. Coroner Collin was notified to hold an inquest.

Found Drownen.—The body of a man was discovered yesterday finating down the bay, past the United States revenue outter Tiger. He appeared to have been in the water but a short time; were a suit of black clothes, shoes and woollen stockings, a red and black necktie and a fur cap; about five feet eight inches in height; hair brown and thin, with small gray side whiskers; apparently about fifty years of age. Capt. Hyde, of the cutter, had the body taken sshore and given to the Coroner of Richmond county.

Accident at Central Park.—Last evening a gentleman named Richard Brown, doing business at No. 519 Broadway, while skating in Central Park was accidentally knocked down, breaking his ankie. He was conveyed into the tent of Mr. William Raaford, who rendered him every assistance possible, and finally had him conveyed home to his residence. A lady was also badly injured by a fall upon the ice.

Police Intelligence. THE LATE ROBBERY IN A BROADWAY CONCERT SALGON-THE

OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.—The proprietors of the concert salon 600 Broadway deny in the most emphatic manner that Father Rauguet was either drugged or robbed in their establishment. They appeared before the Superintendent of Police yesterday, and stated that the reverend gentleman imbibed hot gins and whiskey skins in sufficient quantity to render him somewhat intoxicated; that while in that condition ho fell head and ears in love with one of the pretty watter girls, and wanted to marry her that same evening; that subsequently he became jealous of the attentions of some strangers to his intoxicated, and made himself the laughing stock of the audience by chasing her from one end of the room to the other. Finally the priest took a seat in one of the private boxes, where he fell asleep, and did not awake until the closing up time—one o'clock A. M. The proprietors claim that Rauguet had his gold watch in his pocket when he left the premises, but as to the money—\$2,000 in drafts and notes—they were not certain. They remember seeing some rough looking fellows attempting to awake Rauguet, and it is possible that the robbery may have been committed by them. The proprietors further state that, on learning that Rauguet hearded at the Metropolitan, they conducted him thither, and left him in charge of the attaches of that establishments. saloon 500 Broadway deny in the most emphatic manner

SHIPPING NEWS. Port of New York, January 17, 1869.

ARRIVED.
Ship Chicago, Chase, London, 46 days, in ballast, to Neslith 4 Sons. Had heavy NW gates most of the passage.

MISCELLANEOUS. PAMILY STORES' SUPPLY ASSO PRINCIPAL DEPOT 146 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW

50 to lle

N. B.—Applications for agencies to be made at the general depot, 146 Chambers sured.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO: DEALERS.

LOST—A GOLD BAND BRACELET, ENGRAVED, IN

a Fifth avenue stage, from Thirty-eighth street to Fulton
ferry, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Taureday night. A suitable reward to finder. Apply to Measur, Guilleaume & Korn,
Franklin street, three doors from Broadway.